

# THE AMERICAN

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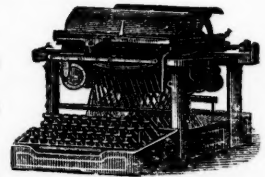
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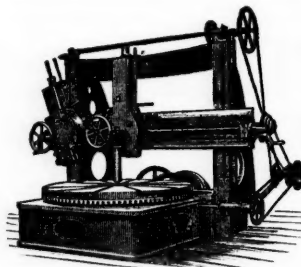
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# THE AMERICAN.

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PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY DECEMBER 11, 1886.

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## REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

WHILE the more northern parts of the country have been experiencing the inclemency of winter for several weeks past, it was not until near the close of last week that the middle and southern districts were visited by severe cold, followed by alleviating snow storms. This is the second winter in succession that has really reached the South Atlantic States. South Carolina and Georgia have had heavy falls of snow, and their people are having something like a recurrence of the cold which tried them so painfully last winter. If they only could be sure of such an experience every winter, it would be a positive gain to them. It might interfere with their last gathering of the cotton crop, but it would impart to the physique of the people a vitality whose want is one of the most serious drawbacks to life in the South. And if severe winters were a certainty, they would be prepared for them in house-building, clothing and the provision of fuel. When they come at rare intervals they find the people unprepared, and do little more than inflict suffering, especially upon the poorer people.

THE opening of the second session of the Forty-ninth Congress was attended with but very languid interest. As the two parties had tested their strength in both houses on every important question except that of national aid to education, there is no reason to expect any fresh results in this remainder of the session. And naturally, as Congress begins to lose interest in itself after its successor has been chosen. The arrangement by which the Fiftieth Congress has been elected between the two sessions of the Forty-ninth is one of the most wasteful of the public time that is to be found on the statute-book. This Congress would confer a benefit on the whole country if it should postpone the election of the Fifty-first Congress until the fall of 1889, and thus divorce it from the presidential election.

Of the President's message we have spoken elsewhere, but without any reference to what he says of Civil Service Reform. If we understand Mr. Cleveland, he now regards the Eaton-Pendleton law as covering the whole scope of the reform, and objects to having his removals and appointments to the offices not embraced by that law regarded in relation to the reform. For the law he has everything good to say, and probably intends to have it observed. But he recognizes no obligation to the reform or the reformers in the case of the far more numerous and more important offices which the law does not cover. If he said some indiscreet things in his letter to Mr. Curtis, that was before he was president and recognized what was due to his party. And his famous order about officials abstaining from excessive activity in politics, was meant as a warning to the few Republicans still left in office that they had better let politics alone if they want to continue. This is our understanding of the somewhat ambiguous statements of the message, in the light of the comment upon it furnished by Mr. Cleveland's recent actions.

In the Stone-Benton business, Nemesis continues to track the President. While Mr. Stone offers proofs that he made no offensive or, indeed, any reference to the Administration, but spoke merely on the Tariff and on Prohibition, it has been shown that Mr. Benton assailed the policy of the Administration with great vigor and even some bitterness. He told the people of Western Missouri that Mr. Cleveland "learns his financial theories from Wall street leeches that suck the blood of the honest yeomanry of the West," and he stigmatized his letter to Mr. Warner on the silver question as "gratuitous," while he lauded Mr. Reagan and others for reminding him that "he was the executive and not the law-making power." In view of these facts there can be but one application of the principles laid down in Mr. Cleveland's let-

ter to Mr. Stone. He must again remove the Democratic district attorney of Western Missouri, and restore to office the Republican district attorney of Western Pennsylvania.

COULD not some good adviser have told Mr. Cleveland to omit, at the very beginning of his message, a most absurdly superfluous clause? "In discharge of a constitutional duty," he says, and then adds, "and following a well established precedent in the executive office"—"I herewith transmit," etc., etc. If it is a constitutional duty to send in a message, why mention that there is a precedent for performing it? The clause is simply ridiculous, and unfortunately suggests the idea that Mr. Cleveland's mind does not discriminate between the cogency of the one reason and the impertinence of the other.

THE publication of summaries of the departmental reports before the meeting of Congress included those of Messrs. Whitney, Endicott and Lamar, in addition to those we noticed last week. Mr. Whitney's shows a growth of zeal for the naval defence of the country which is most gratifying. He still regards the vessels undertaken before he entered upon office, and recently finished, as falling far short of what the government has a right to expect; but he now declines to fix the responsibility of this upon any one. He has great hopes as regards the cruisers now contracted for, and thinks that in view of the difference in the price of labor and materials, it is satisfactory that the offers exceed by only 25 per cent. the cost of building such vessels in Europe. He does not renew the proposal to purchase the armor of these vessels abroad. On the contrary, he hopes from the policy of placing these contracts at home such a development of our steel industry as will make us independent of foreign sources of supply. The tone of the message is so much better than Mr. Whitney's earlier utterances, that it gives us reason to hope that his administration of the Navy Department will prove a thoroughly patriotic one.

Mr. Endicott does not need much space to describe the doings of our little army, and is able to give with a good deal of detail the one important achievement of the year, that in which Geronimo and the hostile Apaches were brought to surrender. He shows that their unconditional surrender was the aim of the government; but that by some misunderstanding more favorable terms were given them. Mr. Endicott insists on the need of ampler coast defence, and ignores Gen. Hazen's absurd recommendation that the Signal Service Bureau be put on a strictly military footing as a branch of the army service. The most needed change in that bureau is to get rid of Gen. Hazen.

Mr. Lamar's report is occupied mainly with the Indians. He is able to show a steady progress in their education, their transfer from tribal to personal land tenure, and from hunters into farmers or stock-raisers. He calls attention to the fact that less than 100 out of 200,000 have been engaged in hostilities during the past year. He renews his recommendation of an inspection of the reservations by a joint military and civil commission, and sustains the claim of Congress to grant to railroads the right of way through the reservations, provided the Indians are compensated for the lands taken.

He asks for stricter legislation to enable the department to secure the national rights over the public domain, and reports that some 6,410,000 acres have been illegally inclosed as cattle ranches.

THE President proclaims the completion of an extradition treaty with Japan, which will prevent our next neighbor to the Eastward being made an asylum for American rascals, when we shall have closed Canada against them by a revival of our present treaty with Great Britain. The negotiation of the new treaty will

be all the easier, since the Supreme Court has just decided by a majority vote that a criminal cannot be tried for any other offence than that for which he has been extradited. We think the weight of reasoning lies with the minority of the court (Chief-Justice Waite), in that the treaties of extradition contain no assurances of such immunity. But the decision has the compensating advantage that it will simplify our negotiations with Great Britain.

THE Appropriation Committee of the House made a good move in meeting before the opening of the session to try to get some part of their work in shape at once. But they certainly put the cart before the horse when they selected the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill for this purpose. This bill is a kind of supplementary or omnibus measure, into which is inserted everything that has been overlooked elsewhere. To draft it first is to write the appendix before the book, to draft the codicil before making the will. The Republicans are so much disposed to look to Mr. Randall for tricks to put them in the wrong before the country, that they incline to see some deep design in this. It is at once more probable and more charitable to ascribe it to stupidity.

THE next House of Representatives, (omitting the vacant seat in Rhode Island), will contain 168 Democrats, 152 Republicans, and 4 Independents, giving the Democrats a clear majority of 12. The present House contains 183 Democrats, 140 Republicans and 2 Greenbackers.

THE International Copyright League has been meeting in New York to express its thankfulness for small services. It was pleased with the fact that it got even a "favorable hearing" from the Senate Committee last winter, and it asked that Committee to report both the League's bill and that of Mr. Chace to the Senate at this session without recommendation. This is the story of Solomon's judgment over again, the League playing the part of the mother of the dead child. The Committee undoubtedly prefer Mr. Chace's wise and well-drawn bill to the ill-considered and mischievous measure proposed by the League, which even Senator Hawley abandoned; yet it is asked to say a good word for neither!

We hope, however, that before the Senate's Committee take action it will compare Mr. Chace's bill—not with the defunct proposal of the Copyright League, but with the proposal for a new system of copyright, national and international, which has been put forward by Mr. R. Pearsall Smith. It has obtained the sanction of the English literary journals, with the exception of *The Athenæum*. It is entirely free from the objections to the proposal of the League, and it secures other advantages besides those contemplated by Mr. Chace. It abolishes monopoly copyright of every kind, leaves every publisher as free to reproduce the living authors of our time, as he is to reprint Shakespeare or Milton, and it secures to every living author, without regard to nationality, a ten per cent. royalty upon every copy of his book sold, instead of ten per cent. on such a number as the publisher chooses to report to him.

THE suit against the Bell Telephone Company, which was dismissed in Ohio by Judge Jackson for want of jurisdiction, is to be carried to the Supreme Court on that issue. The court will be asked to decide that Judge Jackson has jurisdiction, even although the company is not doing any business directly within that district. It is alleged that the reason for taking this course rather than transferring the suit to the Eastern District of Massachusetts, is found in the belief that a fair trial in that district is impossible. Not only are the local influences favorable to the Bell Telephone Company, as is shown in the unanimity of the Massachusetts newspapers in sustaining the monopoly, but it is alleged that Judge Lowell of that district is a near relative of many of the stockholders of the company. The same is alleged of Judge Gray of the Supreme Court, and it is recalled that both judges have delivered rulings in favor of the Bell Company.

We think this decision to appeal from the Ohio Court unwise,

because it tends to delay. What is really needed is to get the case before the Supreme Court, whether by an appeal by the company or by one from the government matters little. Nor is Massachusetts so much devoted to the Bell Monopoly as its newspapers would lead the rest of the country to suppose. All Mr. Ranney's zeal for the monopoly did not save him from defeat as a candidate for Congress; and the best opinion in the State is antagonistic to the extortion of the company, in spite of its having enriched the Hubbards and other enlightened and public-spirited citizens of the State. As for Judges Lowell and Gray, their record forbids the imputation of such motives to them. Judge Lowell very needlessly assures the public that he was not aware that any kinsman of his ever owned a share in the company. Both men are like Cromwell's judges, whom the Scotch condemned as "loons, intent on naething but bare indifferent fair play."

THE proposal for a centennial commemoration of the convention which drafted the national constitution in 1787, seems likely to be carried out appropriately. As the matter is not in the hands of the Chestnut Street store-keepers, as was the bi-centenary of 1882, there is to be a literary celebration in the first place, and some permanent monument to commemorate the event. There also is to be a military and industrial parade; but we hear nothing of any *mardi gras* performance by a troupe from the Southward.

A Boston newspaper suggests that Philadelphia might let some other locality have a centennial this time. By all means. The action of the convention led to popular rejoicings in all the cities of the country, except those of Rhode Island. And the renewal of those rejoicings would be entirely appropriate. But as the Convention met only in Philadelphia, the commemoration could not be given a properly national character in any other city with propriety, just as the commemoration of two years later must be centered in New York. And it is to be remembered that no state did so much to secure the final adoption of the Constitution as did this one.

THE governor of Alabama in his annual message expresses his approval of national aid to education. This is significant as one of the first, if not the first, expression of the sort from the chief executive of any Southern state, and as showing that the popularity of the idea in the South is forcing its worst enemies, the local politicians, to acquiesce in it. The declaration takes rank beside the resolution of the Kentucky legislature and the resolves of the Tennessee Trades Unions, as showing that it will not pay to treat the question as a partisan issue.

A VERY significant schism has occurred in the Salvation Army. A large body in Brooklyn, under the lead of "General" Moore, has seceded from the Army commanded by "General" Booth, and the latter is using his personal influence to bring them back again. The ground of disagreement was found in the demand of "General" Booth that all the property acquired by the Army should be vested in him personally. This demand exceeds in its arrogance anything we have read of in the history of priestly assumption. In other religious bodies where property is vested in a single person, it is as a "corporation sole," and the succession passes to his successor in office. But the vast accumulations of the Salvation Army in every quarter of the world, have been put upon the legal footing of a private estate, which must pass to "General" Booth's personal heirs. It is true that his eldest son, Mr. Bramwell Booth, is even more the mainspring of the organization than is its nominal head, his father. But if he were to die before making any disposal of the property as a religious trust, it might be taken by other heirs and converted to purely personal uses. It is said to aggregate millions of pounds worth, and at present there is absolutely no security for its use for the purposes for which it was given.

REPORTS from Wyoming go to show that the cattle-ranch business has been seriously overdone. The country has been



overstocked with cattle to an extent which has resulted in a partial destruction of the tuft-grass pasturages, and already the great owners are wondering how they are to keep their herds alive through the winter. It is beyond doubt that the mortality from cold and hunger will far exceed the terrible figures of last winter, and that many large fortunes will vanish like smoke. All this might have been prevented if the government had adopted a sensible plan for leasing the untitled portions of the public domain to cattle-raisers, with proper conditions as to the number of cattle on a ranch, and as to winter shelter. But instead of that we have trusted to the operation of enlightened self-interest, with bad results to both man and beast.

THE rapid development of new industries in the South, which is doing so much to change the political complexion of those states, has also forced attention to the great need of capital in that section of the country, and to the insufficiency of our national banking system as a means for supplying it. The system is much too costly for even such a state as Georgia, which has only fifteen national banks, which, together with twenty-two state banks, have an aggregate capital of less than \$7,000,000. A new and growing community cannot afford the precautions taken by wealthier communities in the regulation of its currency. It needs banks as an instrument for the mobilization of a portion of its fixed capital into currency. It needs a paper money secured not by its indebtedness to the government—for it cannot afford to become a creditor of the government with 3 and 4 per cent. bonds commanding a high premium—but by the guarantee furnished by its own real and personal property. It is quite true that such banks are dangerous, need great care in their organization, and wise inspection. But communities of undeveloped resources have to take such risks; when they grow rich they can afford safety. And we will miss a great opportunity if the changes required by the payment of our national bonds are not employed to secure us something like the Scotch and the Swedish banking-system.

*The Manufacturer's Record* (Baltimore) says that there are "fully one hundred thriving towns in the South, in which business is seriously hampered and restricted solely on account of the lack of banking capital, and in which a properly managed bank would be sure to yield large profits. . . . The rate of interest for money is entirely too large in the South, and even at the high rates charged it is often impossible for business men to secure the money needed on the best security, owing to the scarcity of banking capital. The prosperity of the South is largely dependent upon an increase in the number of banks there, for the Southern business man, paying anywhere from 9 or 10 up to 15 per cent. interest for the use of money, cannot well compete with those in other sections who secure money at from 3 to 6 per cent." In view of this state of things *The Atlanta Constitution* calls for the repeal of the national prohibitory tax on the circulation of State banks, and the restoration of the State banking system under proper guarantees.

THE magnificent gift of Enoch Pratt to the city of Baltimore is commemorated in a pamphlet recently issued, which contains the several steps by which the library buildings and their endowment were offered, accepted, conveyed, etc., with a report of the addresses at the inauguration, (January 4, 1886), and a biographical sketch of the founder. The contents of the pamphlet ought to be maturely considered in many cities, and in none more than Philadelphia. Mr. Pratt gave to Baltimore, for the creation of a Free Public Library, real estate valued at \$225,000, and money to the amount of \$833,333, upon the sole condition that the city would guarantee an annuity of \$50,000 for the library's support,—two-thirds of which sum, by investment at 4 per cent., is already provided for by Mr. Pratt's liberality. It was a noble gift, and his name takes its place beside those which are most honored as public benefactors.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL CASSIDY has begun the suits against the coal railroads of this State, which we referred to some weeks ago,

to test the legality of the so-called "pools" or agreements by which the output and distribution of coal are controlled. As we signified then, the proceedings appear of doubtful utility, aside from the fact that they cannot possibly be more than fairly under way before a new Attorney-General will be appointed. The unduly high price of coal in Eastern Pennsylvania is due to several causes, most of which these suits cannot reach. The middle-men in the great cities usually have excessive profits. The ordinary rate of freight may be too high, but much worse than this is the specific discrimination independently of pool agreements against the places nearer to the coal-beds in favor of others more distant.

Whether "pools" are legal or not, it is certain enough that no public interest can be served by having the mining and transportation companies cutting each other's throats and exhausting our coal-beds by reckless competition. Better than to forbid all agreements to regulate production would be to legalize them under the supervision of the State, so as to see that the public interests are consulted as well as corporate interests. And with a proper regulation of railroad freights as to distance, we would get rid of most of the evils connected with the coal trade.

It was reported that the Irish Attorney-General had declared the resistance to extortionate rents by paying the rent offered into the hands of trustees, was entirely within the law, and that the government had no right to interfere. It is not a contradiction of this when it is said that the Castle has obtained from its legal advisers an opinion that the proceeding is an indictable conspiracy at common law. It is quite possible that the chief of these legal advisers persists in his view of the law, but that some of the Q. C.'s associated with him are more complaisant in advising the Castle to do as it lists. It is to be remembered that it is an Irish landlord of no very lofty type and of extremely bad family traditions,—a man whose family won its honors in enforcing "Protestant Ascendancy,"—whom the Tories have made the Queen's representative in Ireland. All that the Castle can do to favor the landlord interest will be done, so long as Castlereagh's grandson is the Irish viceroy. And the trick of passing by a troublesome counselor to take the advice of younger and less responsible men, is not a new one. It was true of king Rehoboam, and of Lord John Russell in the Alabama case, with notable results in both cases.

It must be said for the younger men that the common law notion of conspiracy is elastic enough to cover almost anything you choose to bring under it. Whenever two or more persons did anything the judges or their friends found to be uncomfortable, that was a conspiracy. In the United Kingdom, however, the notion of conspiracy has received a serious restriction through the act of Parliament which declares that lawful for an association of persons, which is lawful for a single person. And that the tenants have taken any step which is unlawful for a single person, is yet to be decided by judge and jury at Sligo.

THE Hebrew prophet declared that Sodom earned its unenviable reputation through "pride, fulness of bread, and abundance of idleness." It seems that these social forces are producing similar results in the British aristocracy. The idle, selfish, self-indulgent lives of the young nobles and their wives and sisters, under the unfortunate lead of the heir to the throne, has bred a crop of social scandals in the last fifteen years which have detracted greatly from the traditional respect paid to the aristocracy as a class. And this is a much more serious matter now than it was in the time when George III.'s sons set decency at defiance. They found in popular ignorance the protection which saved them from the consequence of their vices, and in the popular Toryism a pardon for these vices in so far as they were known. But the England of to-day is neither ignorant nor Tory. The common people learn all the details of such scandals as have defiled the reports of the divorce court, and they are much more inclined to draw the inference that men who create such an atmosphere and live in it are not fit to rule the nation.

FRANCE and Germany through their military authorities have been comparing armies, and each finds the other far superior in effective force and in the outlay made to secure effectiveness. Each of these countries is crushed by the weight of military taxes and forced military service. Yet each cries for more men, bigger guns, a costlier military budget. Von Moltke tells the Reichstag that he sees a great chasm opening in Central Europe, in which Germany will be engulfed unless great sums of money and new corps be voted for additional defence. And all these costly preparations for a possible war are on account of a couple of insignificant provinces, which are not worth a tenth of the money wasted on soldiers, artillery and forts since 1871 by both countries. Never were accessions of territory found more costly.

It is impossible to avoid having some sympathy with the Social Democrats of Germany, in view of these ruinous follies of Bismarck, Von Moltke and their coterie. They are the only party in Germany which profess no agreement with the false patriotism of conquest and forced retention of provinces. Were they to come into power they would leave Alsace and Lorraine to follow their predilections, which, after fifteen years of annexation, are still decidedly French. And they would abolish the military conscription which wastes the best years of the lives of young men in the inanity and the vices of the barracks, and drives myriads across the Atlantic to escape the conscription.

THE upset of the De Freycinet ministry in France by the votes to abolish at once the more than three hundred *sous-prefets* of the local administration, is a good sign. It shows that France is becoming awake to the most serious defect of her administrative system—the excessive centralization of power in Paris. Gambetta fell from power because he insisted on an exclusive control of the tremendous machinery of the appointing power, and declined to consult local preferences in making appointments. De Freycinet has met an adverse vote, and has been obliged to give way to a successor (M. Goblet, as now appears probable), because he is not ready at once to dispense with a class which has become a powerful electioneering agency in the hands of every government in turn. Of course if the *sous-prefets* are abolished something else must take their place, and we presume the substitute will be found in magistrates chosen from the locality and by its people.

#### THE MESSAGE.

TWO reasons always make the President's Message important: it is the official communication to Congress and the people of the facts which the Executive has in possession concerning the gravest and weightiest public affairs; and it is, secondly, the official and specific declaration of the mind of the President concerning these affairs. At any time, whether a strong President or a weak one, a wise one or a foolish one, is in office, there are reasons that make his Message command public attention. He knows fully and precisely what the Executive has been doing, and his ideas in regard to this doing are of moment, whether they be sound or not.

It is these reasons that save Mr. Cleveland's present message. He has added no other to the two that are fundamental. He has said some good things, but principally upon minor matters, while he says many commonplace and dull things on subjects of importance. As for that which, under the circumstances, must be the great theme, the economic question, he deals with it in all its aspects either feebly, or illogically, or wrongly. We do not expect him, of course, to handle the subject with the highest measure of force and ability, but he falls so far below its requirements as to make his message rank among those most insignificant and least remembered.

On the economic question, and especially the Tariff, Mr. Cleveland had the opportunity to say something worth listening to. The recent elections furnish a criticism on the conduct of the leaders of his party, which he might have enforced with less loss

of dignity than any other of them, except Mr. Randall. His previous utterances, with the exception perhaps of the expressions in his rather unfortunate letter of refusal to accept Mr. Manning's resignation, had been ambiguous enough to allow of his taking a hint from the people, without seeming to repudiate his former self. But the opportunity was lost upon him. He repeats the old refrain of reduction of duties on "necessaries" and raw materials, of the surplus and "war taxes," of enormous profits and unequal privileges, just as though he were summarizing Mr. Morrison's and Mr. Carlisle's speeches. The President, we fear, thinks that the people never have heard and digested the commonplaces of the Free Traders, with such unction does he spread this *crambe ter cocta* before Congress and the country. Perhaps we are doing him injustice, however; it may be that his studies of the subject are so recent that these platitudes have a freshness and an interest for him which they have lost for the people at large, who have heard both them and the refutations of them to weariness.

But if Mr. Cleveland had given but a moderate measure of attention to the newspapers which go the farthest in support of his administration, he would not have made several serious misstatements of fact in this connection. He would not have ascribed a growing distrust of the protective policy to the working classes, who never showed themselves more alive to its worth than they did a month ago. Nor would he have spoken of the agricultural classes as having no interest in the maintenance of the tariff, when it was just in agricultural districts mainly that the Free Traders incurred their heaviest losses. Thanks to their advocacy of Free Trade the Democrats lost Congressional districts in all directions, and saw their majority in the House reduced to twelve. Thanks to that Mr. Morrison, Mr. Hurd, Mr. Lovering and perhaps Mr. Carlisle were invited to stay at home. Thanks to that Mr. Springer and some other members just save their seats, and will not save them next time. But Mr. Cleveland knows nothing of all this; he lives under the delusion apparently that the country is involved in a great reaction towards Free Trade, and his discussion of the subject is necessarily worthless on that account, independent of his faults and deficiencies of manner.

#### THE TREASURY REPORT.

THE report of Mr. Manning is much more energetic than the Message, and as it gains in force it increases also in error. What Mr. Cleveland is content to talk about his Secretary insists upon. His whole report, after leaving the silver question, is a Free Trade screed, such as might well have been prepared by Mr. Manton Marble or the "Parsee merchant." He talks and continues to talk of "war tariff taxes," and he cites the declaration of the Chicago Democratic convention of 1884 that "surplus taxation of more than \$100,000,000 has yearly been collected from a suffering people." The "war-tariff taxes," he declares, are "brutal as a scheme of revenue," and "have acted and reacted with most ruinous injury upon our wage earners." He seriously pretends that the protective duties on imports benefit no one engaged in other occupations than the production of like articles, and while he would take the duty off wool, he looks forward, after the repeal of such imports, to the probable reimposition of the duties on tea and coffee, in order to produce revenue.

The extremism shown in these and many other similar ideas, gives Mr. Manning's document its characteristic feature, and, on the whole, deprives it of any serious claim to public consideration as a Treasury report. He appears willing to take position openly in the ranks with Mr. Morrison and Mr. Carlisle. He has set aside, so far as he is concerned, the verdict of the people in November. By common consent, that verdict was everywhere recognized as a condemnation of just what Mr. Manning now asserts and advocates. If the report had been written in October it could not be more unrelated by logic and insight to the declaration of the people. The Secretary thus takes himself out of the list of possible statesmen, and goes into that of the *doctrinaires*.



Mr. Morrison and Mr. Carlisle, in their public deliverances since the elections, have announced their purpose to persist in the Free Trade direction, whether that course be popular or unpopular, practical or unpractical, and Mr. Manning, it seems, is not more cool, or wise, or level-headed than they. He does not propose, from the place of enormous public responsibility and authority which he occupies, anything more judicious and statesmanlike than do men who, in their seats in the House, are charged with no responsibility at all except that of their own voices and votes.

It is, indeed, in the handling of this economic subject that the Secretary discloses himself as one incompetent to deal with the present serious situation. His treatment of the silver question and his proposal to retire the greenbacks by issues of gold and silver certificates are topics for which his experience has in some degree fitted him, but when he enters upon the wide field of taxation, revenue, surplus, and protection to industry, he abandons himself to visionary and unpractical theorizing, in defiance of facts, experience, and logic. Very few, indeed, of the most pronounced Free Traders have had the boldness to propose that the import duties shall be shifted from foreign articles which compete with our products to articles that do not so compete. But that proposal is Free Trade, pure and simple. When we reach that policy, openly and distinctly, our tariff will cease to direct capital into channels where otherwise it would not flow, and we shall take the ground upon which every Free Trader since Adam Smith has stood,—that capital always finds for itself the places which most conduce to the national well-being. Such declarations are conclusive as to the position of the Secretary; he is as distinctly committed to the Free Trade doctrines as Mr. Hurd, or Professor Sumner, or John Bright.

Practically, what Mr. Manning, echoing and emphasizing Mr. Cleveland, has succeeded in doing, is to launch this Administration, and perhaps the Democratic party, upon the open and stormy sea of economic error. As we have elsewhere said, the President had been, until now, ambiguous and cautious, following the double-faced declaration of the Chicago platform, and maintaining the equivocal policy of the campaign of 1884. But besides his own positive declarations, those of his Secretary are conclusive. The case is made clear. The issue is raised. It will be idle to pretend, hereafter, that Democratic policy is not the policy of Free Trade, and that it would not, fully put into action, wipe away the principle of Protection. The future of national politics will be colored by this fact. Mr. Manning, by this document, has set up a landmark which must hereafter often be measured from.

#### THE RIGHTS OF TRAVELERS.

AS it is not unlikely that some of the readers of this article may be placed in positions where they may be called on to assert their rights or seek redress for wrongs, while traveling, it may be that a knowledge of their duties and the duties owing to them may prove of interest.

In walking along the street you must keep your eyes open, for the owners of properties are not liable if you fall down a cellar way where there is a sufficient paved and lighted footway over which you may pass in safety. If the street is covered with ice, you must use great care, as neither the city nor the owners of property fronting on the street will be liable if you injure yourself by falling—unless you can prove gross carelessness in the non-repair of the street. But if you, through no carelessness of your own, fall down an unguarded excavation in the sidewalk or street, or into a coal hole in the pavement, you can hold the party who left it in such condition for your damages.

If you board a horse-car, you must not get on while it is moving, but wait until it stops; but if you are compelled to stand for want of seats and the horses start suddenly and you are injured by the jar you may obtain redress. If you should walk to the railway station and are compelled to cross the track, you must stop before coming to it, and look and listen for approaching trains. It is negligence for you to act otherwise, and if you fail to fulfil these requirements you cannot recover, if you are injured, even though the railroad company should be grossly careless in the running of their trains.

It is the duty of the railroad company to run their trains on time according to the printed schedule, and persons who have been

deceived and put to trouble and expense the company must pay for it, but, at the same time, if the company gives you proper notice of the delays, they will not be answerable if they are unavoidable. Unfortunately, however, you cannot, in any case, recover for the annoyance of waiting and the disappointments of not getting a hot supper, or of not seeing your friends at a particular time, but only for the actual loss you may sustain—a difficult matter to prove in ordinary cases.

If you are traveling with your wife you are entitled to carry a double amount of baggage, for though you are one in law you are two so far as baggage is concerned. You should purchase a ticket, however, before starting, and have your baggage checked. The ticket is the contract with the traveler, and both he and the company are held to its terms usually. If it is marked good only between certain dates and for a continuous passage, you may be restricted to its provisions. If you lose it, then you must tender the exact fare to the conductor, for he cannot be expected to take proof that you actually purchased a ticket and you cannot expect him to change a \$20.00 gold piece; if he cannot do so, he may put you off the train. The company's duty is to carry you safely to the destination marked on the ticket, and land you at the station and give you a reasonable time to alight. If you are making a connecting train you are entitled to a reasonable time to cross over the platform from one train to the other, and if you are not given time and get on the train while moving and are injured you may recover damages,—what would otherwise have been carelessness on your part being in this case excusable on account of the circumstances. If you should purchase a ticket for the ordinary trains and by mistake get on a limited express, it is the duty of the company to land you at some safe and convenient station, and if they put you off on the track you may recover damages. In a very late case the highest court of this state sustained a verdict of \$50,000 under such circumstances, but with the additional fact that the passenger was run down and hurt by a train on the next track.

In general as a passenger you are entitled to a seat, and if you are put off for non-payment of fare on this ground you may recover. But if when you get on the train you see there are no seats you must then leave, for by staying you consent to stand. If you alight at a wayside station without notice or objection from the employees, you are entitled to reasonable notice of the time of starting. It is the duty of the company to draw the train up to the platform, and if they stop above or below the same and call out the name of your station, and you cannot see any danger and alight and are injured, they are liable. But you must trust to your own judgment, for an improper order of the conductor will not excuse your negligence. You must not board or leave the train while in motion. You must not put your head, legs or arms out of the windows, for the company is not bound to put bars across them like the windows of a nursery or animal cage—though this was once declared to be the law. The company does not warrant your safety, and is not liable for unavoidable accidents. If you are injured while standing on the platform in violation of the rules of the company, you cannot recover if there was room inside the car to stand, though no seats.

If you find it necessary to telegraph when on your journey you must be careful to have your message repeated, if the telegraph blanks require it, otherwise you cannot hold the company liable for mistakes.

If you should travel part of the way by coach you may presume that the proprietor warrants it to be sufficiently secure for the journey proposed, for he is bound to examine it every day. He must secure your trunks properly, and if accident happens to them, and your *impedimenta* are scattered over the road to the gaze of the common herd, you may hold him liable. The coachman must be endowed with skill and discretion, and know the road and be provided with good steady horses.

On coming to a town where you desire to stop, anyone who keeps an open inn and professes to exercise the business and employment of a common innkeeper is bound to offer you such shelter and accommodation as he may possess, if you are able to pay. It does not matter how much he may dislike you, if you are not drunk or disorderly or affected with disease or all his rooms be occupied, he must receive you. Nor can he require you to sign your name in his register or call upon you to furnish it to him; and it is no excuse for him that it is Sunday. The fact that you horrify the rest of the guests by eating with your fingers or your knife does not give him the right to put you out. Mine host of the inn is also considered the insurer of all the property which comes within his care, and is liable for its loss if damaged or stolen, and he cannot free himself from liability by showing that neither himself nor his servants are to blame, but is liable in any event unless the loss is caused by the act of God. Nor is it necessary that the goods be specially placed in his keeping, but if they are brought into the inn in a reasonable way the proprietor is liable for their loss. But he may limit his liability by notice that he will not be

responsible for property, unless specially placed in his care. It is not enough for him to have such a notice printed on his register or placed on the doors of the rooms—he must prove that you knew of it—nor will even this avail in any cases as to such articles as are necessary for your personal comfort and convenience.

But a Pullman palace car or sleeper is not an inn, and the owners of the same are not liable for money or property which may be stolen from you while traveling there.

The keeper of a boarding-house is not held to the same degree of accountability as an innkeeper. The law implies no obligation on him to take care of the goods of a boarder, and if you engage board by the week in a quiet boarding-house, you must take the risks as to your belongings. It is only when he is guilty of gross negligence that he is liable. A boarding-house is a house where you engage rooms for a specified term, an inn is where they are rented from day to day. The keeper of a boarding house can choose his own guests, and need give no reason for refusing.

It is sincerely to be hoped that you will not be placed in any of the unpleasant situations mentioned while on your travels. In any case, however, you must remember that it is your duty to take all the care that a prudent man would take under like circumstances, and if you fail to do so you must bear your suffering with equanimity in case you are injured, for you cannot receive damages as a salve.

SAMUEL WILLIAMS COOPER.

#### THE DOYLE RECOLLECTIONS.<sup>1</sup>

ENGLISH literature has been very much enriched with memoirs of late years, but we do not know any more delightful book in the series than this. It has not the merit of Crofton Croker's heavy book, which casts light upon the character and conduct of the men who governed England in the era between the French and the Crimean wars. It does not like Mr. Mozley's gossip volumes give us side lights upon a movement so important as that which cost the Church of England some of her greatest sons. It is not the work of a man who pushed himself in everywhere and knew everybody worth knowing, as did Crabbe Robinson. It more resembles Sir Henry Taylor's admirable volumes than any other; but it is a book of much wider intellectual interest, and much greater liveliness,—full of good stories, of audacious criticisms and of keen observations on everybody from University Dons to jockeys, and of everything from the weather to Home Rule. It is not until near the close that the author discusses his own family, and shows that he is one of the Irish DoYLES, whom centuries of acclimatization have infected with the raciness and the audacity of their adopted country. But long before that point is reached, the observant reader has made the discovery that it is not a sad-minded John Bull he has to deal with, but a hearty Irish lover and hater of things lovable and hateful.

The personal career of the author was much too uneventful to call for a book to record it. Nor is this book given to that. It is true that it is a thoroughly egotistical performance, delightfully because wholesomely so. But it deals far more with the people he has met, with the impressions great events have made upon him, and with his observations of the current and drift of recent English history, than with what he has done or had done to him. And, as the title-page promises, it is his opinions no less than his memoirs that he gives us.

Himself the son and grandson of officers who fought in the wars with Napoleon, he was left by the death of his father with a small patrimony, and no means but family influence to supplement it, unless he had devoted himself to the practice of the law, after he was admitted to the bar. But the law held divided allegiance with literature, and after his marriage he felt himself constrained to seek a place in the civil service, and obtained that of collector-general of customs, partly through family influence and partly out of regard for his father's work in the same field. This was only varied by his election as the professor of poetry at Oxford, where he came between Mr. Arnold and Principal Shairp in the occupancy of that chair, and delivered some quite good lectures on poetry, which have been printed. So have his own poems, of which he speaks in a rather disparaging tone in this book. But his "Return of the Guards" of itself is enough to secure him a place among the secondary poets of the Victorian epoch. Indeed nothing is more notable in the book than his care not to overestimate anything he has done, and he certainly does not find his own life more important than the reader will.

The five points of his personal interest are politics, people, literature, the turf and the weather. And they stand in this order of importance with him. As a politician he is an old-fashioned Tory, who finds himself but little at home with the Conservative party of our day, much as he agrees with them in almost every point of their resistance to the Liberals, and especially in their op-

position to Home Rule. It is his faith that Englishmen are fit for any work for which they are trained and educated, but not for what they are invited to undertake without that preparation. As well take them under fire before they have learnt their drill, as invite a miscellaneous mass of them to pronounce upon great questions of state. The best state for Englishmen is to be under the rule of men expert in affairs of government, and full of the old-fashioned love of country which characterized the statesmen of the Pitt period. He would even go so far as to substitute twenty years of competent dictatorship on the part of some really able man, for the do-nothing sessions of a chattering Parliament. He thinks the England of to-day is encompassed by dangers which neither her people nor their leaders have accurately estimated, and that all the great changes since the emancipation of the Roman Catholics in 1829 have tended to increase her difficulties. To the period before that event, the period of a muzzled press, of taxes on everything, of rotten boroughs, and of aristocratic control of the civil service, he looks back, if not exactly as to a golden age, yet as to a time when things were better than they ever have been since or are likely to be again. Of course the name of Mr. Gladstone is not often met in these pages, and not with eulogy. Sir Francis was his schoolfellow and his college friend, and was "best man" at his wedding. Their personal friendship, if not still intact, outlasted many changes in Mr. Gladstone's political attitude. But to-day he seems to regard him as England's evil genius, and declares that his hopes of his becoming a great statesman have been sadly disappointed, as he has proved only a first-class Parliamentary rhetorician. But all this laudation of times past at the expense of the present and its men, is so free from personal rancor and so full of genuine patriotism as to give very little offence even to those who might be thought the worst hit by it.

Sir Francis, as might be expected, is not an admirer of Mr. Cobden and "the peaceful revolution of 1846." He has no faith in Free Trade, and what he says of it is a specimen of his best manner. He says:

"Free Trade, according to Messrs. Cobden & Co., was to extend her beneficent influence everywhere, 'from China to Peru.' So far from this being the case, the instinctive common sense of mankind has hardened its heart against it like the nether millstone from St. Petersburg to Cape Horn. Our very colonies, loyal and true as they are said to be, refuse to listen to us on this point, whilst the prediction that British agriculture would be ruined is rapidly accomplishing itself. I read in *The Times* not long ago some sort of project for turning the country into one vast dairy farm, and reasons urged in consequence why the Government should be active in waging war upon the foot and mouth disease; and since then the papers have been filled with exulting anticipations from Manitoba farmers that in ten years British competition must become so hopeless that no farmer in England would be fool enough to grow corn any more.

"I must confess that my faith in Free Trade was shaken long ago. I was reading Mill in some uncertainty of mind, when I lighted upon a passage praising an American political economist with such extraordinary enthusiasm that I actually bought and read the book. This praise astonished me, and when I accidentally met and found out from Lord Dalmeny that he was a friend of Senior's, the Oxford professor of political economy, I put my difficulty before him, and asked him to sound Senior on the subject. The next time I met him, he came up laughing and said, 'Well, I did not get much out of Senior. The moment I mentioned the book, he also began to praise it furiously, declaring himself to be the man who had discovered it and shown it to Mill, but when I asked him, as I did, quoting you as my authority, how it came to pass that a political economist of that class could have written a treatise for the sole purpose of upholding Protection, and exposing the failures of Free Trade, he answered thus: "Oh I never look at that part of the book; what I am referring to as so excellent is a certain chapter on the accumulation of capital, and other discussions of a like kind." As soon as I got home I shut up Mill, and put him back upon the shelf. I thought that pedants who were so afraid of entangling themselves in the labyrinths of their own science, that they would not follow a man whose genius and power they admitted a single step off the beaten road, lest they should find no end 'in wandering mazes lost,' were no guides for me, because it was clear they could not have any confidence in themselves.

"To me, who I admit have never studied the subject with care, it appears that the tendency of free trade in the long run must be to adjust mercantile prosperity in proportion to each country's natural resources, and that as we had risen to the top of commerce by a series of accidents in quite other ways, it was scarcely wise to scatter that artificial superiority to the winds at once, without at least attempting to secure something in the shape of an equivalent for our sacrifices; nor can I doubt that there are matters connected with free trade requiring to be taken into consideration,

<sup>1</sup>REMINISCENCES AND OPINIONS OF Sir Francis Hastings Doyle. 1813-1885. Pp. ix. and 420. New York: D. Appleton & Co.



which yet its advocates always refuse to consider. In the first place, with wheat driven out of cultivation, our difficulties in a war forced upon us, at their own time, by the envy and ambition of others, might easily become immeasurable; absolute surrender, or a famine recalling the famine of Jerusalem, being the alternatives before us. This to my mind cannot be dismissed as a mere idle vision. Secondly, if British agriculture is ruined, something must be done with the laborer thrown out of employment. Either emigration on a large scale will take away all the best and most vigorous among them, draining as it were the national heart of its reddest blood; if not, the squalid population of the great towns will be increased beyond all measure and management. In either case a gradual degradation of the British people is sure to set in, and I, for one, am not prepared to see with a light heart those natural forces which have built up the England of history, carried from here to the other side of the world, or else rotting into ruin at home, lest theorists should have to retire from any of the details of their somewhat technical and artificial creed."

The American economist referred to, was, we presume, Mr. John Rae, one of the earliest systematic writers on the subject in America. His book appeared in 1833, and is now very rare.

We should be sorry to convey to our readers the impression that the book is one of political disquisition mainly. Far from it. Much as it abounds in political reference, its chief wealth is that of personal reminiscence. It is rich in characterizations of persons, and in good stories told at first or second hand. Miss Austen, Grattan, Fox, Sidney Smith and his brother Bobus, Sam Rogers, Wordsworth, Carlyle, Sam Warren, Arthur Hallam, Sir George C. Lewis, Cardinals Newman and Manning, Hope Scott, Macaulay, Henry Taylor, and Gladstone are among the well-known persons who figure here. Of less-known persons there is of course a far greater number, but Sir Francis has such an eye for the salient points in character, that everybody in his pages is alive to the reader. He can love even a Whig, and he thinks the Whigs showed themselves cowards in not giving Sidney Smith a bishopric. But his own account of the reverend gentleman makes the refusal intelligible. "His inevitable and irresistible flood of fun rolled over me like a cataract, never ceasing, never slackening, never varying its pace for an instant. He was great in many ways—in repartee, in quotation, in easy banter; but his typical form of wit was a fanciful form. He fixed before you a scene or situation in some picturesque or original grotesqueness, and then fairly took your breath away by his ludicrous exaggerations. As for instance, when he lamented the successful intrusion of the Methodists into ordinary life, and compared their victims to the Puritans [Covenanters] on the watch against Claverhouse and Dalziel. 'I shall live,' he said, 'to see four elderly gentlemen playing at long whist on the hills, with scouts on the look-out for the dragoons.'"

Sir Francis admits that he writes purely from memory, as he is not the sort of person to keep a diary. The reader is forewarned by this to accept his stories with some reserve, and at times he clearly makes a slip. Thus the very improbable story on page 340 about Gen. Lee's despatches is not made more credible by the evident belief that Gen. McClellan commanded at Gettysburg. And on page 51 he blunders in the statement that Thirlwall's "famous essay on the Irony of Sophocles made its appearance" in the *Museum Criticum*. It was in the *Philological Museum* edited by Julius Hare that it was published.

Sir Francis complains of having wasted on law time he had better have given to literature. If some of it had been given to the study of the art of punctuation, his book would have been much more comfortable reading. He is one of the many writers who have no clear idea of the uses of colons and semicolons. He also runs into the same sentence statements which should have been separated by a period. And he has a fashion of ending a sentence with a parenthesis, which we find very irritating. But these are trifling defects in view of the well-sustained interest of the book from first to last. We have come upon no book of its size for more than a year that we got through so quickly, or wished so heartily that it had been longer.

#### CARLYLE AND WHISTLER.

WHAT with Whistler and Munkacsy and the impressionists, and I know not what besides, the American dilettante will have plenty of topics for art talk this winter, and each one will form the opinion he thinks fit concerning the respective merits of the painter of "Christ before Pilate" and the painter of the portrait of Carlyle. My intention is not to discuss Mr. Whistler's theories, or Mr. Whistler's art, but simply to record a few reminiscences of the relations of the painter and the great historian and philosopher who was his model. Whistler and Carlyle were neighbors at Chelsea, but until a common friend had arranged the painting of the portrait they had not spoken. Carlyle yielded somewhat reluctantly to Whistler's demand for sittings; he had no

very high opinion of painters, and he had already sat to Watts, without deriving much satisfaction therefrom. However, on the day and at the hour fixed Carlyle came to Whistler's studio, and sat down in a chair with his cloak on and his stick in his hand, and said, with his broad Scotch accent: "Now, sir, fire away!"

The dainty Whistler looked at his model with some little astonishment, thinking to himself, doubtless, "Well, come, I must dominate this man or he will dominate me." Carlyle remarked the effect of his first words, and at once completed his unceremonious phrase as follows: "In painting, as in battle, it is always a good thing to fire away."

Whistler left Carlyle sitting in the chair just as he was, without arranging the pose at all. He simply set up his easel and canvas and went to work there before his model without any mystery. Carlyle was very much struck by this want of mystery; he found it "straightforward;" he was pleased and began to tell Whistler anecdotes about all sorts of men, and all sorts of things, and all the while he was sitting for his portrait he continued to talk to the artist, keeping up a long monologue, for Whistler, busy with his painting, rarely put in a word.

One day Carlyle remarked Whistler's peculiar paint brushes with their very long handles, and asked permission to examine one. "Yes," said the philosopher, "that is a good instrument. With that brush you can step up to the canvas and make a big splash at it. Do other painters use brushes like that?"

"Oh! I don't know, Mr. Carlyle, what the others use," was the nonchalant reply. "A most extraordinary creature this Mr. Whistler," Carlyle used to say, while he was sitting for his portrait. "He does not seem to pay the slightest attention to half I say. He walks up and down, sir, and goes up to his canvas and paints and walks away. A most extraordinary creature!"

Talking about having sat to J. F. Watts for his portrait Carlyle said to Whistler: "Sir, I used to go there and sit, and the canvas was hidden away behind screens and mystery. Week after week passed, and I came and sat and came and sat, and at last the screens were taken away, sir, and I saw myself looking something between an old clothes dealer and an impostor, and my shirt collar was brown, and I said to Mr. Watts: 'Sir, I wear clean linen.' Then Mr. Watts explained to me that artistically this brown collar was a white collar."

"Well, Mr. Carlyle, you cannot say that I have not given you a clean collar," remarked Whistler pointing to his canvas, and Carlyle replied with his laughing grunt of approbation:

"Hou! hou! hou!"

Whistler told me once that during these many hours that they spent together he found Carlyle very different from the man who figures in the books of those people "who have written their own lives on him." The Scotch philosopher was delicate, sharp, even sly, having a very just view of things and being altogether charming. While the portrait was in progress Whistler fell sick, and Carlyle sent regularly to inquire and to offer food and delicacies that he thought would be good for him, and when he recovered Whistler called on Carlyle to thank him for his kindness.

"Sir, you were very bad, I know," said Carlyle, "but when I heard that you had made up your mind not to die, I thought it was all right. When a man makes up his mind it is half the battle won."

Often the philosopher and the painter used to walk together along the Thames embankment.

"Sir, do you read the papers?" asked Carlyle one day as they were walking.

"Well, no, Mr. Carlyle, I don't."

"You do well. It is a vain thing this asking 'Friend, what news?' 'No news, go your ways.'"

Another day Carlyle asked Whistler if the organ-grinders troubled him much, and a negative reply called forth this account of a scene sketched by Carlyle in biblical language:

"Sir, they trouble me greatly. The other day one came to the gate of my house, and I saw him and went out to meet him and said unto him, 'go hence,' and he refused to go. Then I raised my hand and smote him. And a woman in a neighboring house thrust her head out of a window and cried, 'Shame, shame upon you!'"

Whistler's portrait of Carlyle will, I believe, find a final home one of these days in the National Gallery at London.

TH. C.

#### WEEKLY NOTES.

AT the recent meeting of the International Oriental Congress, Mr. Charles G. Leland gave a description of what seems to be a survival of the ancient Celtic language in England. The tinkers, like the gypsies, had a peculiar language which they call *Shelta*, and Mr. Leland collected and studied some of the words. He did not pronounce absolutely on the affinities of *Shelta*, but hoped that some Celtic scholar would take it up.

THE latest number of Baer's edition of the Hebrew Bible, published by Tauchnitz, (the most accurate edition of the Massoretic text ever published), contains the "Quinque Volumina," Canticles, Ruth, Lamentations, Ecclesiastes, Esther. Professor Franz Delitzsch writes the preface. The preceding volumes were Genesis, Isaiah, Job, the minor Prophets, Psalms, Proverbs, Daniel, Ezra and Nehemiah, and Ezekiel.

THE Secretary of the National Education Association asks the press to announce that the next annual meeting, (1887), will be held in the city of Chicago, and that very favorable arrangements have been made for it. An "educational exposition" will be held in connection with the meetings, and the centenary of the organization of the Northwest Territory will be duly observed.

SEVERAL excellent appointments of members of the City school board have been announced this week by the judges upon whom devolves the duty of selection. Among them are Miss Anna Hallowell, well known for her work in charity organization, kindergarten, etc., and Mr. S. W. Pennypacker. Miss Hallowell is a new member of the Board, and the appointment of a woman, following the like action of Mayor Grace, in New York, marks the rational tendency in this direction.

### REVIEWS.

THE VOLCANO UNDER THE CITY. By a "Volunteer Special." New York: Fords, Howard & Hulbert. 1886.

THIS is an account, rather sensational in form, but withal quite methodical and precise, and doubtless trustworthy in all respects, of the "Draft Riots" in the city of New York, in July, 1863, ten days after the Battle of Gettysburg. A history of that abominable disturbance sounds like a page out of the distant past, and yet it is only the latest mature generation of Americans who cannot be expected to well remember it. The present historian, one of the "Volunteer" special policemen who were sworn in for duty under the Police Commissioners during the troubles, himself saw something of them; to his own experience he has added that of others, and especially has drawn upon the record of the telegraphic dispatches sent backward and forward between the central headquarters and precinct stations of the police. These, though apparently only fragmentary, are valuable, because they exhibit, step by step, the growth and direction of the mob's operations.

This riot was like others recorded in history—and notably like the Lord George Gordon riot in London, 1780. Beginning with an intelligible, if unreasonable, manifestation of political feeling, it developed rapidly into a lawless assault upon order, and showed itself in murder, arson, pillage, drunkenness, and cruelty, the original motive being completely lost sight of. The London riot was much the same, and any great convulsion in a great city is liable to run the same course. Indeed the experiences of 1877, in Pittsburg, were not very different. The opening disorder, in New York, was shown in an attack upon the office of the United States provost marshal, on the forenoon of July 13, in one of the districts where the drawing of the names of conscripts had actually begun on the previous Saturday, and where a popular member of a "rough" fire company had been one of the conscripts. The definite idea was to "stop the draft," and to destroy the records of the office, and the political feeling underlying this was manifested in the attacks on the *Tribune* office, the attempts to find and kill Mr. Greeley, the sacking of the house of Mr. Sinclair, publisher of the *Tribune*, the burning of the Colored Orphan Asylum, the murder of many colored people, etc., but it substantially disappeared after a day or two of collision with the police, and the struggle became simply one between Anarchy and Order.

Doubtless most people will be amazed when they have brought freshly to their attention how many were killed in the riot. The number of the mob, alone, killed in the four days, is placed by conservative estimates at 1800, and this is not counting many—hundreds, no doubt,—who died subsequently of wounds. The outbreak began on Monday, and continued throughout Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. The police, the "Metropolitan" force of about 2,000 men, who formed the first dependence for order, were reinforced successively by special policemen, by U. S. marines and "regulars," by State regiments, and by some regiments of U. S. volunteers. Day and night, it was a series of continual battles, some of them as bloody and cruel as many that are famous in history. The property destroyed,—mostly by fire,—for which the city of New York subsequently paid cash, amounted to two millions of dollars.

Besides making a readable monograph on a striking subject, it is the object, evidently, of this writer to awaken concern as to the present danger of the cities. His sensational title signifies this idea. To a certain degree this is all very well, but we do not imagine that either the police authorities of New York, or that

part of the citizenship which is of value for prompt organization and vigorous action in such emergencies, is unaware of the "volcano" that lies just beneath the apparently peaceful surface. In New York the crust is thin, though less so, perhaps, than in Chicago, and those whose daily duty it is to preserve the superficial order well know the evil elements that they may any day have to grapple with. Nor does any cool-headed citizen, who ever pauses a moment to think how many persons there are in a great city ready to join in robbery and murder, and how many more there are who in a time of general confusion would help to steal if not kill, need to be very urgently reminded of the ugly facts of the case. He cannot fail to understand them very well, and to know that the guarantees of safety to person and property are never more than adequate, and that, at the very best, their efficiency depends on the promptitude, the intrepidity, and the good sense with which they are employed by those in authority, in the time of need.

SONNETS AND LYRICS. By Helen Jackson (H. H.) 16mo. Pp. 135. Boston: Roberts Bros.

The collection in this exquisite little volume we suppose to be the fugitive and occasional pieces which had not before been gathered into any permanent shape, though some few of them we recall having seen in various periodicals. Over half the volume, we should say, is devoted to sonnets,—undoubtedly the most congenial poetical form which her writings took,—and of these she has made a peculiar style so thoroughly her own that her thought seems to flow through it without hindrance. These are almost uniformly in one key of thought, and give its general tone to the volume in spite of some variations to a lighter vein in the lyrical pieces. They are weighted with the calm, sedate, grave and yet sweet thought of one to whom the moral aspects of things are ever present; while her really exquisite poetic feeling for the delight of beauty in itself is so intimately blended with her serious thought as to make the charm seem an inseparable part of the whole. Her whole life was so interpenetrated and interfused with moral purpose, especially toward its end, that it grew to be the serious fact, the primary reality, with her; her eyes fell on it as those of others fall on material objects; and she used the facts as they presented themselves to her,—simply as the dress of the thought. We know no other sonnets where the lesson is so little contrived; where it has such an inalienable right as the first possessor of the soil. We quote the following among the many best as thoroughly characteristic of them all.

#### IN THE DARK.

As one who journeys on a stormy night  
Through mountain passes which he does not know  
Shields like his life from savage gusts that blow  
The swaying flame of his frail torch's light,  
So each of us through life's long groping fight  
Clings fast to one dear faith, one love, whose glow  
Makes darkness noonday to our trusting sight,  
And joys of perils into which we go.  
God help us when this precious shining mark  
The raging storms of deep distrust assail  
With icy, poisoned breath and deadly aim,  
Till we, with hearts that shrink, and cower and quail  
In terror which no measure has nor name,  
Stand trembling, helpless, palsied, in the dark.

#### OUTWARD BOUND.

The hour has come. Strong hands the anchor raise;  
Friends stand and weep along the fading shore,  
In sudden fear lest we return no more,  
In sudden fancy that he safer stays  
Who stays behind; that some new danger lays  
New snare in each fresh path untrod before.  
Ah, foolish heart! in fate's mysterious lore  
Is written no such choice of plan and days:  
Each hour has its own peril and escape;  
In most familiar things' familiar shape  
New danger comes without or sight or sound;  
No sea more foreign rolls than breaks each morn  
Across our threshold when the day is born;  
We sail at sunrise daily "outward bound."

There are pieces in the volume however which are simply and purely exquisite without any thought of the didactic purpose. Such are the two on "September" and "October's bright blue Weather," as purely objective descriptions as the most ardent connoisseur of metaphysical poetry could desire, and faultless in their free grace and ringing music. Almost as simply exquisite is a "Refrain," though even here the author shows her tendency to read a deeper meaning into her verse than the incidents supply. "The Story of Boon," the longest piece in the book, is a fine and stirring ballad, passionately told, and breathing in every line the author's fervid admiration and love of bravery and scorn of baseness. There are some pieces which we fail to enjoy, but we still think that so small a book has very rarely held more true poetry.



Mrs. Jackson has long since taken her place among our own greater poets, but this last volume is significant as expressing the latest thought of a character which grew ever nobler to the end of her life.

**FAMILIAR TALKS ON SOME OF SHAKESPEARE'S COMEDIES.** By Elizabeth Wormeley Latimer. Boston: Roberts Bros. 1886. Every year casts another stone or two upon Shakespeare's cairn, more or less to the glory of the poet and the edification of the public as the case may be. Mrs. Latimer does not aim for the top of the pile, but modestly places her stone low down near the foot. The volume is made up of nine parlor-lectures given in Baltimore, each devoted to a play, and collected here. Mrs. Latimer tells her audience a few interesting facts about each play, the little that is known of its origin and history; then the important scenes of each play are given, with the connecting thread of the story preserved between, intermingled with a good deal of lively comment on the play and the characters, and frequent quotations from Mrs. Jameson, and several other authorities. It is true that there is not very much left to be said about Shakespeare, but any one who can bring him near to careless readers, and take away the remoteness and strangeness that some people feel in his plays, simply because they are not at home in them, has not labored in vain; and this unpretending book may serve such a purpose better than a more ambitious attempt.

Mrs. Latimer has a sufficiently quick perception of character, her sympathy is always lively with her own sex, and her remarks often amusing and quite without formality. But one comment lovers of Charlotte Brontë will find it somewhat hard to forgive. She compares Petruchio with Mr. Rochester, greatly to the disadvantage of the latter, and she gives the conventional sneer at the unfortunate hero of "Jane Eyre," and pronounces him "no gentleman." Petruchio is much more like the "Mr. Rawjester" of Bret Harte's "Miss Mix," than he is like the original of the caricature. People sometimes forget when they bandy about that now almost meaningless word "gentleman," that a man is first a human being before he is anything else; "the body is more than raiment," and a woman who can study profoundly the spirit and soul of man, who can create a powerful and exceptional character in exceptional circumstances, who can with a touch of immortal fire draw a strong nature—distorted and bruised by fate—such a woman may be pardoned if her picture is not within the conventional limits observed by ordinary men in their daily intercourse. Mrs. Latimer does not say if she considers "Jane Eyre" herself no lady—for there was a time when critics called her something worse.

There are one or two trifling inaccuracies in the work. When the messenger who had been telling of Benedick says, "I see, lady, the gentleman is not in your books," Beatrice replies, "No, an he were I would burn my study." Mrs. Latimer has it "library." The word "library," we may say in passing, occurs only three times in Shakespeare's plays, twice in *Tempest*, and once in *Titus Andronicus*. "The god who runs the machine" is hardly an equivalent rendering of "deus ex machina."

**COUSIN PONS.** By Honoré de Balzac. Boston: Roberts Brothers. 1886.

The new volume of this admirably translated edition of Balzac's works, continues the series grimly entitled "La Comédie Humaine," and shows like the rest the vanity, the heartlessness, the greed of Parisian life,—all those sordid vices of civilization, which here serve to throw into relief the inexhaustible tenderness and worth of a friendship between two men. Both are musicians. Pons began his career by winning a prize as a composer, then dropped into the dead level of mediocrity, and makes a living by giving lessons and conducting the orchestra of a theatre. Schmucke, a German, is a pianist to an adapter of scores for Pons' orchestra. Poor and lonely, the two men live together, and give each other not only companionship, but entire sympathy. Schmucke, who is a sentimentalist, is entirely happy in this life, but Pons, over and above his friendship for the German, has two passions; he is both a gourmand and a virtuoso. For years he has been able to gratify his love of good dinners by dropping in daily at the tables of his rich relations; and by knowing all the curiosity-shops and being always on the alert to secure whatever is valuable and rare, he has made a collection fit to arouse the envy of all the connoisseurs in Paris. It is never enough for Balzac merely to present his characters: he must describe the fashion, the color, and the fit of their clothes, the houses they live in, the food they eat, everything which makes a part of their individuality. Whatever the profession of his characters may be, he appears to be a specialist in that particular trade, science or art. Accordingly the worth of Cousin Pons' collection is here revealed to us by skilful cataloguing and descriptions; enamored of the beauty of a fan or a tea-cup, the author pours out its whole pedigree. These two passions of Pons'

while affording him his highest joys combine together to destroy him.

His rich relations at last tire of their uninvited guest, and he tries to content himself at home with his friend Schmucke. The commonplace viands on the table of Schmucke, the lack of those piquant and delicious surprises on the tables of rich livers which stimulate appetite and mind as well,—compel in Pons an insupportable ennui. He cannot live without good dinners. He grows melancholy: he dwindles before the eyes of his loving friend. At this moment chance throws in his way an opportunity for regaining his lost privileges. He schemes to flatter the vanity of the rich relations who have cast him off, and tries to arrange a rich marriage for their daughter. How he thus destroys himself, how he is momentarily reinstated as a welcome and honored guest only to be turned out as a pariah; how his collection is appraised and how the beasts of prey all gather about the heart-broken man; all this the reader will discover. It is a sombre and terrible picture,—the friendship of the two men which lasts to the grave and beyond the grave only helping to render the cruelty and greed of every other character of the book more hopeless and more intolerable. One asks, sick at heart, "are such things possible in real life? Have such hideous brutality and monstrous selfishness ever attained their object?" But looking about us, and defining the moral aspects of our own times, and thinking how a supreme insight like Balzac's might be able to unmask the history of the wrong and chicane which we know to exist,—we cannot flatter ourselves that our own civilization is free from the radical corruption which a great master and a great artist alone has the power to make visible and real.

**MANNERS MAKYTH MAN.** Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

This book, by the author of the popular "How to be Happy Though Married," will we fancy be pronounced inferior to its successful predecessor—and yet it is, to all intents and as the phrase goes, a chip off the old block. Like the "How to be Happy," it is essentially commonplace, the kind of thing which readers of a certain class take in with the self-approving feeling that they are absorbing philosophy, and for a wonder can understand it. More than this, "Manners Makyth Man" has a very suspicious "manner" of being a "made" book—one put upon the market hurriedly to reap whatever of value can be got on the instant from a newly-created reputation. As a matter of business, such a course has plenty of defence, but it is doubtful if it is the way to make solid repute. The author acknowledges in his preface that the matter had previously appeared in periodicals, but this is only half the truth; it is evidently also matter that has now been collected only because of the hit made by the writer's later and chief venture. It is moreover cut up into short pieces and prinked and padded, a good deal being brought in which has but a remote connection with the scheme. Briefly put, "Manners Makyth Man" is an exploiting of the homely virtues. There is nothing very original about it, but it is well written and earnest, is full of appropriate illustration, of good anecdote and apt poetical quotations. The author—evidently a clergyman—is a real lover of humanity, and the tone of his labors is solidly good.

**AN ASSYRIAN MANUAL FOR THE USE OF BEGINNERS IN THE STUDY OF THE ASSYRIAN LANGUAGE.** By D. G. Lyon, Professor in Harvard University. Chicago: The American Publication Society of Hebrew. 1886.

The number of American Assyriologists is not so large, nor are their works so numerous, as to make hearty praise of them an irksome task. Yet such we are sorry to say cannot be bestowed upon the work before us. It proceeds, we believe, on the false principle of teaching students from transliterated texts, a process bad from a pedagogical point of view, and dangerous from that of an Assyriologist. Everyone might not be inclined to read an Assyrian text exactly as does Dr. Lyon: thus (to put it mildly) we would differ with the author in the reading of about twenty-five words in the course of five pages. Apart from the cuneiform signs the real difficulty in Assyrian is phonology. Whenever a man begins to study Assyrian, it may be supposed that he has some acquaintance with Hebrew. Accordingly any book which is intended for beginners, and more especially for self-instruction, should give a full account of Assyrian phonetic facts and some comparative Semitic phonology, at least with reference to Hebrew. The latter has been entirely neglected, and the former considerably slighted.

The manual is made up of a list of the signs, about 20 pages of grammar, a selection of historical texts transliterated, and the cuneiform text of the Egyptian campaign of Sardanapalus, the Deluge, part of the Creation and Istar's descent to Hades. There are notes to the texts, and finally a carefully compiled glossary with numerous doubtful etymologies.

## AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

WE note that it has been estimated that the public has paid for the various editions of Appleton's "American Cyclopaedia," including Annual Supplements, nearly \$15,000,000. There have been 129,000 sets sold, aggregating 2,600,000 volumes.—Joel Munson's Sons, Albany, will undertake a work called "American Ancestry," which it is claimed will exhibit the male lineage of every citizen of the United States who can trace his descent from families settled in America previous to 1800. This is a prodigious undertaking.

Robert Browning has been elected foreign Secretary to the British Royal Academy in place of the late Lord Houghton.—Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria is arranging for the publication of a new book of sport and forestry entitled "Hunting and Watching," ("Jagden und Beobachtungen").—The late Count Beust left voluminous memoirs and correspondence which will not, however, see the light for some time to come.—In view of Queen Victoria's "Jubilee Year" there is especial activity in England in the compiling of what *The Publishers' Circular* calls "coronation literature."

It is significant of the "inspired" character of the Russian press that in the year 1883 (there is no later authentic information) out of 272 responsible editors in St. Petersburg and Moscow, 51 were officers or civil servants of the highest military and civil rank, 65 were staff officers and persons holding corresponding rank in the Civil Service, and 37 officials of various kinds, besides 23 of the nobility not holding official appointments.

Mr. Stevenson's highly successful "Kidnapped," is being illustrated by Mr. Hale, the English artist, on the commission of Cassell & Co.—Ginn & Co. will be the American publishers of Prof. Jebb's work on Homer, soon to be issued in Glasgow.—Mr. E. J. Bishop has begun a work on "Maine Authors and Writers," which Brown, Thurston & Co., of Portland, will issue in the Spring.—Several of the authors who last year wrote the volume of stories edited by Mr. Henry Norman under the title "The Broken Shaft," will repeat the experiment this season with a volume called "The Witching Time:—Tales for the Year's End." Marion Crawford, Laurence Alma-Tadema and W. E. Norris join the coterie of writers. The Appletons will publish the book on this side.

Col. T. W. Higginson has written a paper on the higher education of women for *The Critic*.—The curious item of literary news is printed that the "Divine Comedy" has been interdicted in Turkey because it is a work "casting ridicule and contempt upon various existing religions."—Few authors during the last few years have made more money than Admiral Porter. His books have been published under a royalty of 20 per cent. of the retail price to the author, and the bonus on his Naval History has amounted to \$30,000, while he has also made a good income from his novels. The admiral has several new and important enterprises in hand.

Prof. Heinrich Gotthard von Treitschke, who has been appointed Historiographer of Prussia to succeed the late Leopold von Ranke, was born at Dresden in 1834. He studied Political Science in several of the German Universities, and taught for some time Political Economy at Lutzschena. In 1863 he was made Professor at the University of Freiburg, which post he abandoned during the war of 1866 as a partisan of Prussia, and went to Berlin, where he became Director of the *Prussian Annals*, on which he had collaborated since 1858. He subsequently taught for a time at the University of Heidelberg, and was called to the University of Berlin in 1874. Since 1871 he has been a member of the Prussian Parliament, in which he has acted with the National Liberal party. Professor Von Treitschke has been a voluminous writer, most of his works relating to historical and political subjects. He is now engaged in writing a *History of Germany in the Nineteenth Century*, to be comprised in five volumes, the first of which appeared in 1879, and which is not yet completed.

Among the papers read at the recent meeting of the International Oriental Congress in Vienna were treatises on Assyrian Grammar, by Dr. Carl Bezold; by C. J. Ball on the formal element in Hebrew Lyric; by David Heinrich Müller on Sibilants in the Semitic languages; by J. N. Strassmaier on an inscription of Nabonidus; and Dr. Ginsburg gave an account of a newly discovered fragment of the Jerusalem Targum to Isaiah. On motion of Prof. Theodore Nöldeke, it was resolved that a critical edition of the Talmud be prepared. The attendance of members was very large, there being a notable increase from Egypt and Turkey. The Congress will meet in 1888 in Stockholm.

Under the title of "Great Writers," Mr. Walter Scott, London, will publish a new series of monographs, consisting of a critical biography of some eminent writer with a bibliography of

his works. The first year's issue will be from the pens of W. M. Rossetti, Hall Caine, Richard Garnett, Frank T. Marzials, W. Sharp, Joseph Knight, Augustine Birrell, D'Arcy Thompson, R. Haldane, Austin Dobson, Col. F. Grant, and the editor, Mr. Eric S. Robertson. Mr. J. P. Anderson, of the British Museum, is preparing the bibliographies.

The interesting paper by Mr. Thos. A. Janvier on Mexican Literature, published in *The Critic*, will be reprinted in the Scribner's forthcoming new edition of Mr. Janvier's "Mexican Guide."—A series of papers by a number of distinguished English clergymen on the question "Is Salvation Possible After Death?" have been included in a volume which Mr. Whittaker is about to publish.—Harper & Bros. will publish at once a new book by that delightful writer, Andrew Lang,—a collection of short pieces called "In the Wrong Paradise, and other Stories." It is dedicated to that other master of the pen, Mr. Rider Haggard.—"Memoirs of Robert E. Lee," by his Military Secretary, A. L. Long, is in the press of Sampson Low & Co., London, for early publication.

"Sinfire" is the odd title of a novelette which Julian Hawthorne has contributed to the January Lippincott. This form of publication has made a hit; Mr. Habberton's "Brueton's Bayou" was particularly successful.—Two of the most important volumes of the Census Series have just appeared,—"Social Statistics of Cities," and "Statistics of Wages, Necessaries of Life, Strikes and Lockouts."

Mrs. Anne Thackeray Ritchie has written a story for children, her first venture of the kind, which will soon be published in London.—Most of the Thackeray letters which are to be published in the first number of *Scribner's* were addressed to Mrs. Brookfield, widow of Queen Adelaide's chaplain. The letters are said to be of a domestic and quiet kind.—Arrangements are making in Stuttgart for a Centenary Uhland festival next Spring. April 26th, 1887, will be the hundredth anniversary of the poet's birth.

In the quarterly statement of the Palestine Exploration Fund, Mr. C. Schick describes the discovery of a second conduit to the Pool of Siloam, at which an important inscription was discovered some years back.

Sir George Campbell has written a somewhat comprehensive work entitled "The British Empire."—A translation of Kant's "Philosophy of Law" is to be published shortly by Messrs. Clark, Edinburgh.—Prof. Thorold Rogers is about to make a contribution to the early history of the Bank of England; his work dealing with the history of the first ten years of that great Institution will contain important information drawn from original sources.

From the beginning of the new year *Blackwood's Magazine* is to be permanently enlarged to 144 double-columned pages. The publishers say that the accession of new contributors, in addition to the well-known writers whose names are most identified with *Maga*, as well as the extended range of topics which now fall within the province of magazine literature, have rendered this step expedient. In spite of the prevailing custom of signed articles, *Blackwood* has only adopted the fashion to a limited extent.

Elliot Stock, London, is about to issue, under the title of "*Book Prices Current*," a monthly record of the prices realized for rare books at auction, etc.—Yet another new magazine will shortly appear in London, making its appearance almost simultaneously with *Murray's*. It is to be called the *Hour Glass*, and it will be both published and edited by Mr. John Dawson, of Paternoster Row. Its field will be exclusively literary and it has secured the coöperation of a number of prominent writers.—Mr. John Mackenzie, British Commissioner in Bechuanaland under Sir Hercules Robinson, has completed the MSS. of an important work dealing with South African problems.

It is stated that Austria has not yet signed the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary Copyright. Her reasons for drawing back are two: Firstly, that the literary convention between Austria and Hungary, although authorized by the Council of the Empire, has not yet been ratified; secondly, that the existing law of copyright is quite antiquated, and does not tally with the modern development of literary production, more particularly in the domain of music and art. It is therefore in contemplation to reconsider the whole subject with a view to the drafting of a new law which will shortly be laid before the Reichsrath.

One of the important undertakings to which D. Appleton & Co. have lent their name is a "Cyclopædia of American Biography," of which Gen. James Grant Wilson and John Fiske are the editors. The first volume will be issued this month, and sold by subscription only. Other volumes will appear at intervals of six months; possibly oftener. This Cyclopædia will include the names of above 15,000 native and adopted citizens of the United States, including living persons, since the earliest settlement of the country; also the names of several thousand eminent persons



of Canada, Mexico, Brazil, and all the other countries of North and South America. The work will be completed in six volumes, similar to "Appleton's American Cyclopædia." Each will be illustrated with at least ten steel portraits; and these will be supplemented by between one and two thousand smaller vignette portraits accompanied by *fac-simile* autographs, and also several hundred views of the birthplaces, residences, monuments, and tombs of distinguished Americans.

A fifteenth edition of the German translation of Mr. G. H. Lewes' "Life of Goethe," (the work of Dr. Julius Frex, revised by Prof. Ludwig Geegir) has just been issued at Stuttgart. Here is plenty of proof of how completely Mr. Lewes' biography has been adopted by Germans.—Mr. John Morley's "English Men of Letters" series is to reach an even wider public. A shilling edition in paper covers is to be issued.—Antonio Serbati's "Methods in Education," translated by Mrs. William Gray, is to be issued by D. C. Heath & Co. The work is held to be a standard by good authorities.

Belford, Clarke & Co., Chicago, have in preparation an edition of "Manon Lescaut," with the Leloir illustrations.—W. J. Abbott, whose "Blue Jackets of '61" has been received with favor, is at work on two companion volumes, treating of the Revolution, and the war of 1812. The young author is a grandson of the late J. S. C. Abbott.—Dr. Thayer's "Greek-English Lexicon of the New Testament," published here by the Harpers at \$5, is issued by the Clarks of Edinburgh at nearly double that price.

D. C. Heath & Co. will publish, in April, a valuable book for teachers, entitled: "Suggestive Lessons in Language and Reading," by Anna B. Badlam, of the Rice Training School, Boston, Mass. The first half of the book will present outline lessons for oral work, and the second part suggestive lessons for blackboard reading and word building.

Mr. Albert Shaw, Ph. D., associate editor of the Minneapolis *Tribune*, has written, and the American Economic Association have published, a pamphlet of over a hundred pages on "Coöperation in a Western City," it being a clear and concise account of several co-operative enterprises in Minneapolis, which include a coopers' establishment, an agricultural colony, a mercantile company, a laundry, and building associations. Most of these associations have grown out of the first named—that of the coopers—which has been in every way successful, having had at the beginning a contract to supply the Pillsbury flour mills with barrels.

The collected edition of the works of Dante Gabriel Rossetti, to which we referred some time since as being in preparation, will be issued at once by Ellis & Scrutton, in London, in two volumes.—Hon. G. C. Broderick has completed his work on "The University of Oxford," for Longman's "Epochs of Church History" series.—A work on the progress of Italy, entitled "Italy, Present and Future," by Signor Antonio Gallenga, is about ready in the press of Chapman & Hall.

Mr. Robert Browning has finished the poem on which he has been at work for some months. It makes between four and five thousand lines, and in idea and construction it will appeal more widely to the general reader than many of Mr. Browning's later works. The story is divided into nine sections, and is all in rhyme. The volume is now about ready for the printer.

#### PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

THE first half of George W. Cable's two-part story, "Caranero," a story of the Louisiana Acadians, will appear in the January *Century*, with illustrations by Kemble, who recently visited Louisiana to obtain sketches for the work.

Mr. Thomas A. Janvier's story, in the first number of *Scribner's Magazine*, will be called "In Mexico," and the scene is laid in the interior of that country. The novel by Mr. Harold Frederic, to begin in the same number, is entitled "Seth's Brother's Wife." Mr. Frederic is the very capable London correspondent of the *New York Times*, who, two years ago, imperiled his life by visiting the cholera-smitten district of Southern France, sending from there the first accurate description of the sufferings of the people. He has written several short stories and sketches, but this is his first long work.

The *American Journal of Philology* contains a paper by the late Prof. C. D. Morris, on the chronology of the *Penta-Kontateia*, an explanation of the system which he had adopted in his edition of Thucydides. Prof. Avery writes on the Ao Naga language of Southern Assam.

The notable articles in the *Overland Monthly*, for December, are, "The Beet-Sugar Industry in California," by Prof. E. W. Hilgrade, and "Women as School Directors," by E. W. Shinn. There is also the usual variety of fiction and lighter articles. Prof. Hil-

grade marshals the facts in favor of California's availability for making beet-sugar, and theoretically proves his case. But what a chapter of failure to reach "commercial success" it has been in that State, as elsewhere, so far.

The Leonard Scott Publication Co., (Philadelphia, 1104 Walnut street), announce that they will add to their list of American reprints *The Scottish Review*, the only quarterly of Scotland, now about four years old. It gives special attention to Scotch questions, to local historical topics, and to the national literature.

*The Book-Buyer*, of Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons, issues a particularly attractive Christmas number. There are many illustrations, a considerable part of them in tints.

The fourth issue of *The English Historical Review* concludes the series for 1886. The leading articles are "Euboia before the Lelantine War," by John B. Bury; "The Origines of the University of Paris," by the Rev. H. Rashdall; "The Restoration Settlement of the English Church," by the Rev. Nicholas Pocock; and "François Joseph Dupleix," by Sidney J. Owen. The department of Reviews is, as usual, one of the most interesting and valuable portions of the magazine, and includes a notice of Bishop de Schweintz's history of the Moravians, ("Unitas Fratrum.") We freshly commend the *Review* to historical students, colleges, and libraries, as a particularly valuable work. Its range is wide, and it affords aid on a large variety of topics other than English.

Mrs. Lamb announces two notable series of personal sketches to appear in her *Magazine of American History* during the coming year. One will describe the rise, progress, and development of journalism, including biographical notes and portraits of the chief editors of the country, and the other will give accounts of "The Benefactors of New York," the term benefactor being applied to men who have devoted themselves to trade, art, and learning, as well as to charity.

#### ART NOTES.

MR. GEORGE W. CHILDS has given to the Women's School of Design a magnificent collection of tropical birds prepared and mounted separately, so that each specimen can be removed from the case and studied by itself, or in a composition with others. There are several hundred examples, representing nearly all known specimens found in tropical Africa, including many very rare and beautiful birds almost unknown except to ornithologists. They are contained in two cabinet cases, each five feet wide and eleven feet high, and form a feature of the school material very attractive to the students. The collection has been stored in this city since the Centennial, and so perfect was the taxidermist's work upon it that not a feather has been disturbed, every specimen after ten years being in as good order as when first received. The birds were collected and prepared at great expense, by order of the government of the Orange Free State, and were sent here as a complimentary contribution to the Centennial. After the exhibition they were offered for sale at a figure covering only a part of the cost, but, no buyer appearing, they were put away to await orders. Recently authority was received to dispose of them at any price, and Mr. John Sartain, recognizing their value for purpose of artistic study, secured them for the Women's School of Design, Mr. Childs generously furnishing the purchase money.

Mr. Prosper L. Senat has been holding this week a special exhibition of his summer's work, at his studio and at Earles' Galleries. He shows nearly fifty sketches and pictures in oil and water-colors of scenery on the main coast, most of them taken near Kennebunkport where he made his headquarters. Mr. Senat has made similar exhibitions for several successive seasons, and now labors under the disadvantage of producing a first impression of monotony. His surfaces are all the same size, the size, namely, which he has found by experience he can work to best advantage out-of-doors. They are all framed in the same way, with a simple band to separate each sketch from the others. The subjects are similar, shore scenes, for the most part, a bit of beach with boats in the foreground and open-water in the middle distance; a landing place or a seine-haul with fish-huts and a figure or two; a river-mouth with the sea afar off—these are the scenes that will strike the attention of the ordinary observer, and the ordinary observer will be very likely to imagine for a moment he has seen the same things before. Interested attention, however, at once discovers that Mr. Senat knows the secret of the infinite rarity which nature displays along that boundary line between two of her kingdoms where the land meets the shock of the great waters. At every step in a walk along shore, a new picture is presented, and when an artist has sketched one effective bit of rock and beach, he has only to turn square about, face the other way, and sketch another scene, similar, but different even to exact opposition in light and shade and reflections. With all the interesting detail of shore-foregrounds Mr. Senat is perfectly familiar; the

figures met with on the shore, the fishermen and those who "follow the water" he has studied thoroughly; and the varied phenomena of morning, afternoon and evening, sunshine and shower, high tide and low tide are to him like an open book. His pictures are faithful reproductions of these actual features, and are consequently never lacking in the fresh interest that attaches to the ever shifting aspects of 'longshore landscape.

At Earles' Mr. Senat has one large exhibition picture, entitled "Bright October;" and a number of study-size canvases, carried well forward toward the finished picture state. There are also half-a-dozen water-colors; finished and framed. The titles suggest the character of the work, as for example: "Gray Morning, Blowing Cove," "After a Storm, Along the Shore," "On the River," "Breaking Away," "The Breakwater" and "Morning on the Beach."

At his studio in the Baker Building, he has a similar display, except that here the water-colors predominate, and there are two large finished pictures, namely, "Erie Harbor," and "Approaching Night." The water-colors are especially bright, spirited and attractive. Mr. Senat's special strength lies in his illuminating power, his ability to put light in his pictures, and this is a particularly valuable quality in water-color work. He has also that most available of talents, the talent for hard work. The collection of his summer pictures and sketches affords evidence of steady industry as creditable as it is effective.

The Philadelphia Sketch Club is giving this winter a course of "Club Evenings" which are proving pleasant as well as profitable. There is usually a varied entertainment of a somewhat impromptu character, and a reading or a talk by a designated member on some artistic subject of interest. The last "Club Evening" was devoted to an informal lecture on "Things and Appearances," by Mr. William J. Clark, formerly the president of the Club. Mr. Clark modestly says of his essay, "It is an attempted demonstration of the fact that a picture-maker necessarily deals with appearances, and also the further fact that confusion of mind on this subject results in marring many art-works of merit."

In the Senate chamber in Washington the niche reserved for a portrait bust of Ex-President Arthur, as President of the Senate, has not yet been filled, but is now likely to be in the most worthy and satisfactory manner. Only five days before his death, the ex-President wrote to Mr. Clark, the architect of the Capitol, designating Mr. St. Gaudens as the sculptor he preferred should be intrusted with the work, and this selection will now of course be considered as imperative. The authorities can hardly feel at liberty to address another sculptor under the circumstances, nor will Mr. St. Gaudens be likely to do otherwise than accept a commission so offered.

Mr. F. Edwin Elwell, the newly appointed professor of sculpture in the National Academy of Design, is a graduate of the Ecole Des Beaux Arts, and has executed several creditable works during his subsequent study-years in Paris. It is hoped that he will infuse new life into the sculpture-class of the Academy, which has up to this time been only a nominal feature of its course.

#### SCIENCE NOTES.

ONE of the subjects touched on by the Secretary of the Interior in his annual report which has just been submitted to the President is the condition and needs of the Yellowstone National Park. There has been much trouble lately in keeping hunters out of its boundaries, and much harm has also been done by forest fires, which were either started for the purpose of forcing game from cover to the open areas where they could be more easily shot, or by the negligence of teamsters who used the roads running through the Park, and who were not sufficiently careful to extinguish their camp fires. The trouble with these various offenders has demonstrated forcibly the want of a more complete criminal jurisdiction over the Park by some competent authority. The land is under the direct control of Congress, but no organization of courts has yet been provided for, and at present the only penalty which the guards can inflict on trespassers is the confiscation of their accoutrements. There was a bill introduced at the last session of Congress to extend to the Park the provisions for government of the national reservations, and the Secretary recommends the passage of this act. He also asks that the number of guards be increased, and that the appropriation for the building of roads, bridges, etc., be raised from \$20,000 to \$100,000; the former figure being in his estimation entirely inadequate. He also protests energetically against the pending bill to grant to a railroad company the privilege of constructing a road through the Park.

A new industry has lately sprung up in Sweden, and promises shortly to become a most important one. Oil for illuminating purposes is now manufactured in that country from the stumps and

roots that remain in the forests after the timber has been cut. These are subjected to a process of dry distillation, and besides wood-oil many other products are obtained, amongst which are turpentine, creosote, acetic acid, wood charcoal, tar, oils, etc. This oil cannot be used in ordinary lamps, as containing a large proportion of carbon it gives off a great deal of smoke during combustion. When mixed with benzine, however, it may be used in ordinary benzine lamps; but when burnt alone a special lamp must be adopted. The trees that furnish the greatest amount of oil are the pine and fir. There are now about forty establishments engaged in this manufacture in Sweden.

On the 27th of July a party of engineers and workmen had an excellent opportunity of observing the way in which a thunder cloud discharges its electricity. The *St. James Gazette* says: "They had just completed the fitting of a lightning conductor at the shelter hut on the Mythen, in Schwyz. A heavy storm was seen approaching from three different points, and they took refuge in the hut. Through a hole in the wall they could see the conductor. From time to time small bluish flames appeared hovering on it; then the lightning flash would be seen descending along the conductor into the earth, followed almost instantaneously by the thunder crash. More than twenty times they watched the phenomena regularly succeeding each other; then there was an electrical discharge of such violence that there seemed to be a recoil, and two of the party felt the shock from below up to their hips, and one fancied that both his legs were shot off. The men were so terrified that they quitted the hut and descended the mountain amid blinding snow as well as thunder and lightning."

For some months past there has been considerable alarm in Guatemala over the rumbling and shaking which have been agitating the little town of Totonicapan, and lately an expert has been commissioned by the government to make an examination of the region and report as to the likelihood of a volcanic outbreak. The report which has been submitted by E. Rochstrook describes the surroundings of the town as being of undoubted volcanic origin, and at no great distance from two volcanoes which still exhibit signs of activity. The probable explanation of the noises, he thinks, is some communication between the surface waters and the subterranean fires which generates steam sufficient to cause the observed disturbances in escaping. One point in favor of this explanation is that the noises have been most pronounced during the rainy season. The maximum intensity of these disturbances may not yet have been reached; but the report concludes that there is small probability of an extensive volcanic outbreak.

The contagiousness of leprosy, says *Science*, has for a long time been a mooted question. The Royal College of Physicians, in order to obtain the best information on this subject, sent inquiries to physicians throughout the world, whose practice had brought them in contact with the disease, and whose opinions would therefore be of value. Thirteen of these have no doubt of its contagiousness, and thirty-four entertain no doubt of its non-contagiousness. Twelve regarded leprosy and syphilis as being intimately related; twenty-one believed there was no relation. Most of those to whom the inquiries were sent regard leprosy as hereditary, and also that it may originate spontaneously under suitable conditions.

The water-tower near Coney Island which gave way while being tested recently, was 250 feet high, with a diameter of sixteen feet for the lower fifty feet. It then "coned," or decreased in diameter, in a length of twenty-five feet, to eight feet, which was continued to the top. The foundation, of concrete and brickwork, was twenty-two feet in diameter. The tower was constructed of steel plates, varying in thickness from one inch, in the plates at the lower part of the structure, to one-fourth inch in those at the top. Ten wire-rope guys were used to steady the tower. When the test was being made, the water had reached a height of 227 feet, when a crack appeared near the bottom, running up about twenty feet, accompanied by a sharp rending sound. This was followed instantly by the total shattering of the lower part, and the fall of the tower, large fragments of the plates being thrown fifty or sixty feet from the foundation. The scene was visited soon after the disaster by an expert in water-tower construction, who states that "there was a distinct circular impress in the ground, overlapping the base somewhat, which would indicate an almost vertical fall of the upper part of the tower before it toppled over." The *Engineering News* says that this agrees with other statements made, as well as with the appearance of the wreckage about the base. The utter destruction of the lower part, and the general appearance of the fallen tower, which was broken in two just above the cone, and presented an almost clean square cut below the cone, resembled the sudden smashing of the lower part of a high glass cylinder, and the vertical drop and then toppling over of the upper part. The guys may have had some effect in maintaining the structure in a vertical position for a moment after the



plates in the lower part had given way. These plates, it is said, were defective, and could not have stood any considerable test for tensile strength.

In a paper read before a recent meeting of the American Institute of Mining Engineers at St. Louis, Mr. Chas. A. Ashburner, State Geologist of Pennsylvania, discoursed on the discovery and application of natural gas to manufactures in this state and Ohio, closing with the following admission of the temporary character of the flow: "The discovery of natural gas in Ohio is the dawn of a most important era to the manufacturing and industrial interests of that State. This statement is worthy of special reference here. Any comparison as to the amount of gas that Pennsylvania and Ohio respectively will be able to produce in the future would be invidious, and in fact we have not sufficient evidence upon which to base any reliable conclusion. That there is sufficient gas in Ohio, as well as in Pennsylvania, to meet the demands of manufacturers for a number of years, and sufficient in many localities to warrant the erection of new plants, there is no doubt; but still it is well to bear in mind that our gas supply is exhaustible, and that in the main all the gas that we can hope to obtain in the future now exists in a gaseous form confined in our rock reservoirs. When these reservoirs are emptied, our supply will have ceased."

#### PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- FROM MEADOW-SWEET TO MISTLETOE. Pictures and Verses by Mary A. Lathbury. [Holiday Volume.] \$2.50. New York: Worthington Co.
- THE BUDDHIST DIET-BOOK. Prepared by Laura C. Holloway. Pp. 80. \$0.50. New York: Funk & Wagnalls.
- DEMOCRACY, AND OTHER ADDRESSES. By James Russell Lowell. Pp. 245. \$1.25. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.
- IN THE CLOUDS. By Charles Egbert Craddock. Pp. 452. \$1.25. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.
- A SIGNAL SUCCESS. The Work and Travels of Mrs. Martha J. Coston. An Autobiography. Pp. 333. \$2.00. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.
- PENNSYLVANIA GENEALOGIES; Scotch, Irish, and German. By William Henry Egle, M. D., M. A., Harrisburg, Pa., Lane S. Hart, Printer.
- ARIEL AND CALIBAN. With Other Poems. By Christopher Pearse Cranch. Pp. 232. \$1.25. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.
- CATHOLICITY, TRUE AND FALSE: A Sermon preached before the National Congregational Council, at Chicago, October 13th, 1886. By George P. Fisher, D. D., LL.D. Pp. 29. \$0.25. 1886. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.
- THE SENTIMENTAL CALENDAR; Being Twelve Funny Stories. By J. S. of Dale. Pp. 280. \$2.00. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1886.
- AMONG THE LAW-MAKERS. By Edmund Alton. Pp. 308. \$2.50. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1886.
- AGNES SURRIAGE. By Edwin Lassetter Bynner. Pp. 418. \$—. Boston: Ticknor & Co. 1887.
- SKETCHES FROM MY LIFE: By the late Admiral Hobart Pasha. With a portrait. Pp. 282. \$—. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1887.
- REMINISCENCES AND OPINIONS OF Sir Francis Hastings Doyle, 1813-1885. Pp. 420. \$—. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1887.
- HOMESPUN YARNS. By Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney. Pp. 394. \$1.50. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.
- ACROSS THE DESERT. A Life of Moses. By Rev. S. M. Campbell, D. D. Pp. 342. \$1.50. Philadelphia: Presbyterian Board of Publication.
- THE FAIRFAX GIRLS. By Mrs. Nathaniel Conklin. Pp. 365. \$1.25. Philadelphia: Presbyterian Board of Publication.
- TCHITCHIKOFF'S JOURNEYS; OR, DEAD SOULS. By Nicolai Vasilievitch Gogol. Translated from the Russian by Isabel F. Hapgood. Two Volumes. Pp. 364-235. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.
- THE BOOK OF REVELATION: An Exposition, based on the principles of Prof. Stuart's Commentary. By Israel P. Warren, D. D. Pp. 300. \$1.00. New York: Funk & Wagnalls.

#### DRIFT.

—Professor Wylie, who has been testing the new sugar-making process in Kansas, has returned to Washington. The reason that these tests were made in Kansas was because the diffusion machinery was located there last year for experiments with Northern cane, or "sorghum." There is a large factory of sorghum at Ottawa, Kas., where the experiments were made, and the owners of the factory, being anxious to see the test made, gave the opportunity for the use of their appliances. In this way the Government's experimenting machinery was located at Ottawa, and it was concluded that it was easier to bring a few car loads of Southern cane for the small experiment of this season than to move the machinery elsewhere. So this was done, and the experiments on Southern cane were made in that way. There were two distinct experiments carried on. One of these was the extraction of the sugar from the cane by the diffusion process: the other was the carbonation process, by which the juice of the cane was purified before boiling. The diffusion process, as already described, consists of washing the sugar out of the cane, which has already been sliced up and put into a long row of iron tanks through which hot water is forced. The carbonation process consists of putting a quantity of slacked lime into the juice and precipitating it to the bottom by blowing carbonic acid gas into it, thus carrying all impurities to the bottom with it and preventing the great loss by skimming it during the boiling process. It is understood that the Agricultural

Department is equally pleased with the two experiments, and that the reports of unfavorable results in regard to the carbonation process are not based upon facts. The department officials are convinced that they can increase the yield of the Southern cane 50 per cent. by these two processes.—*Washington Letter in Chicago Evening Journal.*

—Professor David Swing, the lecturer and clerical free lance, uses a column of a recent issue of *The Chicago Journal* to give vent to his longings for a great American university. He says the requisites for it are all there, and that Chicago is to be the location of this protoplasmic fountain-head of learning. It would take about \$5,000,000, he says, and the man to give that amount is somewhere walking the streets of Chicago, but wants to learn first that he, like Nathan, is the man, then he will give it. The university is to eclipse anything before attempted in the world, a place where Greek and German, Euclid and wood-carving will be equally well taught. It is a great scheme, but—there are several "buts." The money might be given, and the grounds and buildings, too, but it takes more than that to found a great university. It needs a sympathetic spirit on the part of the whole population, as well as the pre-eminent teachers Professor Swing talks of, and it needs finally the requisite patronage. Chicago is as yet too young, too busy and money-getting a place to safely and wisely house there such an institution.

—In a letter written last month, the Melbourne correspondent of a Scotch paper gives some interesting data regarding the frozen meat trade of that city. He says that though the frozen meat companies have not been very successful, the Melbourne one having been wound up some months ago, yet since the work passed into other hands there is promise of success. Instead of purchasing sheep, as did the original company, the present owners of the works only kill, freeze, and ship the sheep for private owners at specific rates, the owners themselves taking all risks of sales in London. This new system, which has for some time been in vogue in New Zealand, came into operation in Melbourne last April, and up till the dispatch of the correspondent's letter, as many as 50,000 sheep had been frozen at the works at Williamstown. The graziers who consigned on their own account to London agents were pleased with the returns, as they found, after paying all expenses of freezing, freight, and commissions, they had got more per head for their sheep than the prices realized for similar animals sold alive in the Melbourne market. Such shippers actually realized from 15s. to 17s. 6d. per frozen sheep, when the market rates in Melbourne for live sheep were only 12s. a head. But even had they realized only 13s. for the frozen carcass they would continue to take all the trouble and risk of sending the meat to London, because one of the main objects of doing so is to reduce the surplus stock in Australia, which without an outside market to resort to, would become a glut in the colony, and probably without such outlet would have to be sold for 5s. or less per head, or be got quit of by being boiled down for tallow.

—Seth Wilmarth, one of the greatest of American machinists, died at his home in Malden, Mass., Nov. 5, aged 76, of heart disease. In navy yard circles for the past quarter of a century, Mr. Wilmarth occupied a distinguished place, and made many and important mechanical improvements. His advice was sought by the most prominent machinists of the world. Over twenty patents were taken out by him, among them the hydraulic lift for revolving turrets, for which alone the United States Government paid him \$50,000. He invented a planer and the great lathe at the Charlestown Navy Yard, at the time of their construction the largest machines of their kind in the world. He was a farmer's son, and was born in Brattleborough, Vt., in 1810. Evincing a predilection for mechanical work, he was apprenticed at a machine shop in Pawtucket, R. I. He rose rapidly until he was recognized as a master of every branch of mechanical knowledge, and in 1855 he was appointed Master Mechanic and Superintendent of the Charlestown Navy Yard by Rear-Admiral Joseph Smith. Every building of importance in the yard was erected under his supervision, and he was the guiding mind in every mechanical improvement projected.—*Scientific American.*

—The Boston *Pilot* prints the following concise and pointed article: The *Pilot* has expressed itself with no uncertain voice as to Mr. Bayard and his minister to England, Mr. Phelps, the former of whom has in less than two years obliterated his own name from among democrats to write it among mugwumps, neglected the interests of American fishermen in favor of Canadians, for England's sake; while the latter has overstepped his duty in England by using his office to insult Mr. Bayard's political antagonists, to toady to English aristocrats, to abandon American principles of protection for political refugees, and to curry tory favor by opposing home rule for Ireland and falsely declaring that "all Americans but the Irish" were opposed to such a boon for Ireland. We oppose and even "denounce" such conduct and such ministers. We expect to see self-respecting Irish-Americans vote against them. Mr. Bayard is not a democrat. Mr. Phelps is not a democrat. He has outraged democracy at home and abroad. But the President is another kind of a man. He is, we believe, a true Democrat. But, it is said, he is responsible for Bayard, Phelps, Endicott, etc. True; he is responsible for Mr. Bayard, and Mr. Bayard created the others. But Mr. Cleveland went to Washington with a phenomenal personal ignorance of public men. He was a New Yorker, and a rural one. He took Mr. Bayard as a leading Democratic senator and statesman by reputation. The truth is that the whole Democratic party is as deeply astonished and disappointed with Bayard as the President can be. Once appointed secretary of state, he cannot easily be removed. Mr. Cleveland must carry the saddle he has buckled on himself, probably two years longer, unless Bayard, Phelps & Co., seeing that they are placing the Democratic administration in peril, offer their resignations. This is hardly to be expected; but it may come. Phelps's resignation or withdrawal must be decided on, or self-respecting Irish-Americans must vote against his employers.

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